

# Newport

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1783.

Volume XCI.

## Poetry.

### THE BROKEN HOUSEHOLD.

BY ALICE CARRY.  
• • •  
VAINEY, vainly memory seeks  
Round our father's knee,  
Laughing eyes and rosy cheeks  
Where they used to be;  
Of the circle once so wide,  
There are wanderers, three have died.  
Golden hairied and dewey-eyed,  
Prattling all the day,  
Was the baby first that died;  
Oh, twas hard to lay  
Dimpled hand and cheek of snow  
In the grave so dark and low.  
Smiling back on all who smiled,  
No'er my sorrow thrilled,  
Half a woman, half a child,  
Was the next one called;  
Then a grave more deep and wide  
Made them by the baby's side.

When or where the other died  
Only heaven can tell,  
Treading manhood's path of pride  
Was he when he fell;  
Haply twistles, blue and red,  
Bloom about his lonely bed.

I am for the living three  
Only left to pray;  
Two are on the stormy sea;  
Further still than they,  
Wanders one, his young heart dim—  
Oftenest, most I pray for him.

Whatsoe'er they do or dare,  
Whereso'er I roam;

Have them, Father in thy care,  
Guide them, safe to home  
Where none wander and none die.

### SUSAN AND JACK.

The poor man came home, 'twas a cot on the moor,  
And his children to welcome him stood at the door;  
Ah, Papa, dear Papa! my sister and I  
Are nothing to day, but I told her by and by,  
When the sun was gone down and one hardly could  
see.

We should fully be feasted with mamma and thee.  
As he said it, Jack seized on the father with joy,

Who placed on his knees the affectionate boy;

And two or three kisses with fervor impressed,

As his child with a heart full of grief he addressed;

Dear Jack, when I went in the morning away,

I thought to bring something at closing of day;

But I wrought in the snow and the keen biting blast,

And have brought nothing home but a brown crust  
at last.

Here Jack, go divide it with Susan, and share

All your parents, a pitiful portion, can spare,

He took it, and offered his father a part,

But when he said, no; Jack, it grieved him at heart;

Then he offered the piece to his mother, but she

said 'tis hardly enough for dear Susan and thee,

He threw down the crust, put his hand to his eye,

And burst into tears, but could hardly tell why.

And Susan rejoined, 'would be ten times more sweet,

If her parents would share it and with them would eat.'

Then they smiled and they wept and divided their store,

A crust of brown bread was a supper for four.

In the fullness of sorrow they found a relief,

For Susan and Jack were the joy of their grief.

## AGRICULTURE.

**SAVE YOUR OWN SEEDS.**—It is a matter of much economy to the farmer that he select seeds for use from his own raising. It is but little trouble, if he will only have a care for the subject. And then, having made choice of the very best of his crop while growing, and secured and properly cured it, he has the satisfaction of knowing what the quality and condition of his seed is. Thereby he can well improve the future produce. How easy it is to mark the best cucumber, squash, tomato, head of lettuce, beet, parsnip, &c., care for them till they arrive at maturity, and then it is but a few moments of recreation to take the choicest of their produce, and you have seed, the like of whose quality you cannot feel sure of getting at the stores.

### Rural New Yorker.

**CERTAIN PREVENTIVE OF SMUT IN WHEAT.**—Soak the grain from six to eight hours in brine strong enough to bear an egg. Drain off the brine thoroughly, and mix the wheat with the strongest quick lime, at the rate of about one pint of lime to a bushel of wheat, spread the grain thinly, and let it dry for eight or ten hours. If sown with a drill, fan it before sowing to remove the surplus lime. If the sowing should be delayed by wet weather, the grain may be dried and kept without affecting its germination. If sown while swollen, the quantity, per acre, must be increased in the whole parcel.

**Horse RADISH.**—Horse radish should be grown for cattle. It is as good a condiment for them as it is for man. Give it to any animal to cure loss of appetite. If they will not eat it, chop it up fine and mix it with chopped potatoes or turnips, or with

**FARMERS.**—To double the crops on most farms, about all that is necessary is for our agriculturists to sell off one-half their land, and with the proceeds buy manure with the other. The larger a farm, the less a man grows to the acre.

**Poisoned SHEEP.**—Poison, from laurel and other plants, is cured by pouring a gill of melted lard down the throat; or boil for an hour the twigs of the white ash, and give half to one gill of the strong liquor immediately—to be repeated, if not successful.

"It would have done very well, had they not expected me to use the whole sever-

## SILENTED TALE.

### THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

BY ELIZA RODMAN.  
• • •

The Rev. Sydney Saybrook preached his first sermon to an admiring congregation. The people of L—— were astonished; old men dwelt on the expedient home truths introduced, as it were, amid a bed of flowers—young men admired the eloquence and frank bearing of the speaker—and young ladies, ah! *that was the thing.* They, dreading the matter of fact admiration of the rougher sex, looked forward into futurity, and, as the young minister was reported free of encumbrances, they were very much like your own, and when I left my father's house in the city to accompany Mr. S.—to his home in a distant country village, it was with the impression that I was to become a sort of queen—over a small territory, it is true, but filled with adoring subjects. Mr. S.—is not very communicative, and as he did not pull down my castle-in-the-air with any description of realities, I was rather disappointed to find no roses or honeysuckles; but a very substantial looking house, with an immense corn-field on one side and a kitchen-garden on the other. I could scarcely repress my tears; but Mr. S.—, who had been accustomed to the prospect all his life, welcomed me to my future home as though it were all that could be desired.

This, however, is in strict confidence—they would not have acknowledged it for the world, and yet many of the brains pertaining to those attentive faces were busily at work within the pretty parsonage, altering, remodeling, arranging things to their own particular tastes. One would have that rose-vine taken away—it obscured the view; another would not only leave the rose, but would add a honey-suckle, too—it looked pretty and romantic; while a third had recarpeted the stairs to the last flight by the time that Mr. Saybrook arrived at "thirteenth."

Milly Ellsworth was a very pretty girl, and, therefore, what might, perhaps have been vanity in one more plain, was with her only a pleasant consciousness of her own charms: as, in apparent forgetfulness of the saying that it takes two to make a bargain, she exclaimed:

"I have made up my mind to captivate Mr. Saybrook—it must be so beautiful to be a minister's wife."

The last remark was intended as a sort of compliment to their visitor, who enjoyed the enviable distinction, but Mrs. S.— merely smiled as Milly's earnest face was raised towards her.

"Only think of it," continued the young enthusiast.

"I do think of it," replied Mrs. S.—, quietly; "but the thought to me brings up some scenes that are anything but agreeable. If I cannot tell 'tales that would freeze your very blood,' I can relate some that would freeze a little of that enthusiasm. A minister's wife! You little know what is comprised in that title."

"Of course," replied Milly, with a de-  
mure face, "it is a station of great responsibility, and has its peculiar duties. A minister's wife, too, is a sort of pattern, and should be a—a short, just the thing."

"Exactly," returned Mrs. S.—, smiling at this very satisfactory explanation, "but for 'pattern' read 'mirror'—a reflection of every body's own particular ideas; in which, of course, no two agree. But let me hear your ideas on the subject, Milly—I wish to know what you consider 'just the thing!'

"Why," continued Milly, warming with her subject, "her dress, in the first place, should be scrupulously plain—not an article of jewelry—a simple straw hat, perhaps, tied down with a single ribbon—and a white dress, with no ornament but natural flowers."

"Very good," said Mrs. S.—, "as far as it goes; but the beauty of this 'simple straw hat' is, of course, to consist in its shape and style, and country village are not proverbial for taste in this respect. It would never do for a minister's wife to spend her time in searching for a tasty bonnet, and with a limited purse this is no light labor. Then, too, she is obliged to encourage the manufacturers of the town in which she resides. If you could have seen some of the hats I had to wear!"

Milly shuddered; she could have borne the reverses of fortune, could even have stood at the stake unflinchingly, supported by the glories of martyrdom; but an unbending bonnet is one of those petty trials for which one gains no credit but that of bad taste.

"As to the white dress, continued Mrs. S.—, "you must intend it to be made of some material from which dirt will glance harmlessly off on one side. Or perhaps you have one already—a legacy from one of those everlastingly white-robed heroines in the old novels. Those most assuredly have been spectre woods that they wandered in, for in our days brambles and underwood save their marks. I was obliged to give up white dresses."

Milly looked thoughtful.

"Oh, well," said she after a short pause, "dress is very little, after all. I should like the idea of being a minister's wife; you are so looked up to by the congregation, and then they bring you presents, and think so much of you."

"Yes," replied Mrs. S.—, "there is something in that; I had seven thimbles given to me once."

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Milly sighed; she was not fond of work, and had vague visions of meals of fruit and milk, and interminable seams accomplishing themselves with neatness and dispatch. "Now, that you look more rational," said Mrs. S.—, with a smile, "I will give you little of my own experience, that you may not walk into these responsibilities with your eyes half shut, as I did. My ideas upon the subject of minister's wives, were very much like your own, and when I left my father's house in the city to accompany Mr. S.—to his home in a distant country village, it was with the impression that I was to become a sort of queen—over a small territory, it is true, but filled with adoring subjects. Mr. S.—is not very communicative, and as he did not pull down my castle-in-the-air with any description of realities, I was rather disappointed to find no roses or honeysuckles; but a very substantial looking house, with an immense corn-field on one side and a kitchen-garden on the other. I could scarcely repress my tears; but Mr. S.—, who had been accustomed to the prospect all his life, welcomed me to my future home as though it were all that could be desired.

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

## BY THE MAILS.

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ENGLAND.—A resident of Leeds apprises the editor of the *Galway Vindicator* that he can prepare a liquid, a pint of which in a glass grenade-shell, thrown through a barrack window in the night, would silently destroy the whole of its living inhabitants, or broken in the face of an advancing force horse or foot, would arrest their progress by death or paralysis.

Paperism continues to decrease throughout the country. Some of the poor houses in the agricultural districts have scarcely any inmates besides those lunatic or incurably deceased and infirm.

A bed of anthracite coal has been discovered near Cape Town.

It appears that the wool exported from Port Elizabeth this year already amounts to 4,168,128 lb., valued at £228,517.

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IRELAND.—Business seems to be greatly improving. The duties on articles consumed in the quarter ending 10th October, are nearly £6000, in excess of the same period last year. The Irish Bank returns are also equally indicative of increasing prosperity. The increase of circulation is to the enormous extent of £367,000, as compared with the same period of last year. There is also an increase of nearly £750,000.

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"The Pope has ordered the continuation of the excavations commenced at the Roman Forum, particularly at the ruins of the Temple of Castor, and on the hill of the Capitol, for the purpose of ascertaining if they be not the remains of the edifice constructed by Julius Caesar under the name of Julian. These excavations will serve to explain the old classic authors. Roman and foreign savans repair every day, to that interesting spot to admire the ruins already uncovered."

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CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* writes under date of Oct. 3, that he knows from a sure source that the Ambassador at that court has lately renewed the offer of \$180,000,000 made under Mr. Polk's administration, for the island of Cuba. The Minister, after having made the matter the subject of special deliberation, replied that Spain no longer thought of parting with the island, but would employ her utmost power to keep it. As for the attempts of the filibusters to which the Ambassador had alluded in making his proposal, he no longer feared them, but was ready to suppress them as they should be made. The army in the island was strong, loyal and trustworthy, and the civil officers would prove faithful to the last. The reply concluded by requesting the Ambassador not to renew the proposal. The general belief at Madrid, says the writer, is that the filibustering reports are got up by the American Government in order to induce Spain to sell the island. Accordingly, this reply of the Minister's gives general satisfaction to the public of that city.—*New York Tribune*.

Poisoned Candies.—In an article in the Household Words, we find the following horrible statement:

British confectionery contains plaster of Paris, chalk, starch, sulphate of barytes, bronze, copper leaf, leaf tin, arsenite of copper, carbonate of copper, verdigris, chromate of lead, orpiment, oxychloride of lead, red lead, and vermillion. The minerals here named are all poisonous. Our bright yellow comfits contain a dangerous and insidious poison—chromate of lead—which is used also largely for giving the slight yellow tint to ginger lozenges. Let the British consumer who has often during the winter season, a ginger lozenge in her mouth, not be surprised at a slight failing in her health. The emerald green sugar plums and ornaments in sugar, have been colored with a still more dangerous poison—arsenite of copper. These mineral pills, offered to the young population of Great Britain, do their work. Dr. Lethaby states that, to his knowledge, there have been seventy cases of fatal poisoning, during three years, traced to the use of confectionery made and colored in this country.

It is estimated that the cost involved in work and building materials in New York, at present, is about \$3,000,000. Of this sum, probably \$1,000,000 is being expended upon the magnificent hotels and stores of Broadway, in course of erection.

The proprietors of the Spanish paper in New Orleans, being afraid of popular vengeance, have suspended its publication.

The failure of the vintage, resulting from the recent blight upon the grape, has produced the greatest distress among the inhabitants of Madeira, and threatens with absolute starvation large masses of the laboring classes. Ribeiro, the civil governor of the island, has issued a circular, acknowledging the impotence of the Portuguese government to meet the emergency with anything like adequate relief, and appealing to the Christian sympathies of foreign nations for aid to avert the impending calamity.—*Jour. Com.*

EARTHQUAKE IN GEORGIA.—At midnight, on the 22d October, another heavy rumbling and shaking of the earth was felt at Clinton, Ga., similar to those felt on the night of the 11th. The agitation of the earth was violent and the sound more audible than on the previous occasion.

GREAT SALE OF CATTLE.—Sixteen heads of short horn improved stock, imported by the Scioa Company, were recently sold in Ohio, bringing \$21,785 averaging over \$1300 each. The highest price paid was \$2500.—*Bost. Trans.*

MADAME GOLDSMITH is at present at Leipzig, residing with her husband's relatives. She has purchased a house in Upper Canada, in 1851, at \$17,748 barrels, and of pork at \$52,129. The quantity of beef packed in Lower Canada is given as 68,747 barrels.

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British confectionery contains plaster of Paris, chalk, starch, sulphate of barytes, bronze, copper leaf, leaf tin, arsenite of copper, carbonate of copper, verdigris, chromate of lead, orpiment, oxychloride of lead, red lead, and vermillion. The minerals here named are all poisonous. Our bright yellow comfits contain a dangerous and insidious poison—chromate of lead—which is used also largely for giving the slight yellow tint to ginger lozenges. Let the British consumer who has often during the winter season, a ginger lozenge in her mouth, not be surprised at a slight failing in her health. The emerald green sugar plums and ornaments in sugar, have been colored with a still more dangerous poison—arsenite of copper. These mineral pills, offered to the young population of Great Britain, do their work. Dr. Lethaby states that, to his knowledge, there have been seventy cases of fatal poisoning, during three years, traced to the use of confectionery made and colored in this country.

It is estimated that the cost involved in work and building materials in New York, at present, is about \$3,000,000. Of this sum, probably \$1,000,000 is being expended upon the magnificent hotels and stores of Broadway, in course of erection.

The proprietors of the Spanish paper in New Orleans, being afraid of popular vengeance, have suspended its publication.

The Cunard mail steamer AFRICA arrived at New York Thursday morning from Liverpool with dates to the 23d of October.

ENGLAND.—A resident of Leeds apprises the editor of the *Galway Vindicator* that he can prepare a liquid, a pint of which in a glass grenade-shell, thrown through a barrack window in the night, would silently destroy the whole of its living inhabitants, or broken in the face of an advancing force horse or foot, would arrest their progress by death or paralysis.

Paperism continues to decrease throughout the country. Some of the poor houses in the agricultural districts have scarcely any inmates besides those lunatic or incurably deceased and infirm.

A bed of anthracite coal has been discovered near Cape Town.

It appears that the wool exported from Port Elizabeth this year already amounts to 4,168,128 lb., valued at £228,517.

Mr. Griffiths, one of the lately expelled preachers of the Wesleyan connection, being mentally deranged, has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

IRELAND.—Business seems to be greatly improving. The duties on articles consumed in the quarter ending 10th October, are nearly £6000, in excess of the same period last year. The Irish Bank returns are also equally indicative of increasing prosperity. The increase of circulation is to the enormous extent of £367,000, as compared with the same period of last year. There is also an increase of nearly £750,000.

Another agrarian murder is reported in King's County, Ireland. W. R. Manifold, a land agent, was the victim. He was fired at from behind a hedge, and his head was shattered by thirty-four slugs from a blunderbuss.

FRANCE.—Already Paris is beginning to discuss the question of the succession to the Empire in case Louis Napoleon remains unmarried, or marrying dies without issue. Verily Frenchmen "never are but always to be blessed" under some other ruler, or some future regime. When Louis Napoleon is declared Emperor he is to have an imperial guard of 10,000 men, picked from the choicest battalions of the army.

ITALY.—The *Opinione* of Turin of the 15th inst. announces under date Florence, 11th, that a deputation was expected in that city for the purpose of imploring the pardon of M. Madali and his wife, both sentenced for proselytism to four years' imprisonment. It was, however, considered doubtful that the Grand Duke would accede to their prayer, having already refused to grant their pardon to the Prussian Envoy, who demanded it in the name of his King.

The Roman Journal of the 13th inst. has the following:

"The Pope has ordered the continuation of the excavations commenced at the Roman Forum, particularly at the ruins of the Temple of Castor, and on the hill of the Capitol, for the purpose of ascertaining if they be not the remains of the edifice constructed by Julius Caesar under the name of Julian. These excavations will serve to explain the old classic authors. Roman and foreign savans repair every day, to that interesting spot to admire the ruins already uncovered."

POLAND.—From an official report made by the authorities of Warsaw, it appears that city since the 24th of May, when the disease first appeared, till the 21st of August was 26,665; of these, 11,368 died, 10,798 were cured, and at the latter date, 4,398 were under treatment. In Posen it still prevails, but not in the most populous towns; not to any alarming extent. The cold weather appears to have checked it.

RUSSIA.—The Russian geographical expedition to the island of Kamtschatka is now organized. It consists of twelve persons, half of whom will set out this Winter. The expedition will be absent about six weeks.

SPAIN.—The Military Gazette states that Gen. Oloqui has been ordered to Cuba, to assume the command of the Department of the Centre, and the political and military government of Puerto Princepe.

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